THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1809. No. 1183.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

of this Spring's importations, which they are happy to say they can sell as low as any goods formerly imported.

Denny & Foster.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1809.

A few hundred bushels of good WHEAT wanted, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be given in merchandize or cash; also, the highest price for Corn, Rye or Oats.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

Entered with the subscriber, a bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, her main cut and tail trimmed, has a star in her forehead and snip on her nose, a natural trotter, and shod before; also, a black Mare, 3 or 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a snip on her nose and hind legs white, her tail trimmed, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, May 16, 1809.

To be Sold by Public Vendue at the dwelling house of Richard Noble, in Fayette county, on Monday the 5th of June next, the following property, viz: Five valuable Plantations well improved, situate about three miles from Brownsville, several Negro Slaves and Servants, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, also 5 Stills, 4 of which are new, a variety of Farming Utensils, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All Richard Noble's creditors are desired to come forward and purchase such articles as may suit them, with a deduction of the interest of such articles as are sold on credit. The land will be sold for part cash and part credit, and some other of the articles for cash only. Any person wishing to purchase any of the lands may view them and know the terms by applying to Richard Noble previous to the day of sale. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Particulars will be made known and due attendance given by

NEAL GALASPY, Jun.
RICHARD NOBLE.

May 15, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS removed his Medical and Drug Store, to the house lately occupied by William Steele, Esq. in MARKET STREET, where he has just received a general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* WARRANTED GENUINE; which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ *Physicians will be supplied with genuine Medicines, at a small advance on the Philadelphia prices.*

May 17, 1809.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the Hatting business, named *JOHN ALLISON*, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when he went away a black coattee, brown overalls, yellow waistcoat, roram hat, and a pair of shoes. Whoever brings back said apprentice shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

JAMES THOMPSON.

May 21, 1809.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER's

Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

(In continuation.)

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 8 vols
ditto, vol. 5th
Basquet's and Puller's Reports, 4 vols.
Saunders ditto, 3 vols.
Dallas ditto, 4 vols.
ditto, vol. 4th
M'Nally's Evidences
Peak's ditto, in 2 parts
ditto, part 2d
Vasey's Reports, 5 vols.
East's Crown Law, 2 vols.
Fonblanques Equity, 2 vols.
Jones on Bailment
Chitty on Bills
Cruise on Real Property, 5 vols.
Dyer's Reports, 3 vols.
Henry Blackston, 2 vol.
Johnston's Reports, 2 vols.
Cranch's ditto, 3 vols.
Plowden's ditto, 2 vols.
Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols.
Tidd's Practice, 2 vols.
Appendix
Buller's Nisi Prius
Modern Reports 9 vols
Espinasses Reports, 5 vols.
ditto, vol. 5th
Wilson's ditto, 3 vols.
Comyn's Digest, 6 vols.
Lawyer's Magazine, 3 vols.
Raymond's Reports
Burrow's ditto, 5 vols
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Reece's English Law, 4 vols.
Burrows Justice, 4 vols
Azuni's Maritime Law 2 vols.
Vernon's Chancery, 2 vols.
Medford's Pleadings
Kirby's Reports
Runnington's Ejectments
Equity Pleader, 2 vols.
Powell on Mortgages on Devises
Roberts on Frauds
Hemming and Munford's Reports
Burn's Law Dictionary
Morgan's Pleadings
Foster's Crown Law
Finch's Chancery
Pennington's Reports
Read's Pleader's Assistant
Wilson's Works, 3 v.
Study of the Law
Gilbert's Equity
Common Pleas
on Replevin
Peak's Nisi Prius
Sullivan's Lectures, 2 vols.
ditto, 1 vol.
Every Man his own Lawyer
Wilson on Fines
Sheridan's Practice
Schieffer's ditto
Freeman's Pleas of the Crown
Roper on Wills
Vattal's Law of Nations
Willis's Reports
Marshal on Insurance
Andrew's Reports
Law Grammar
Peter's Decisions, 2 vols.
Hale's Common Law
Booth on Real Action
Conductor Generalis, or the office, duty, and authority of justices of the peace sheriffs, constables, jury men, &c.
Day's Reports
Barton's Equity
Coke's Institutes
Cruise's Reports
Caldecott's ditto
Anstruther's ditto
Sir Thos. Raymond's Reports
Trial of Smith and Ogden
Selfridge's Trial

FOR SALE,

At the Store of the subscriber in Front-Street, near the Indian Queen.

A quantity of James Thompson's, M'Elheney's, and Robert Long's superior SICKLES by the dozen.
A few bales Tennessee cotton.
First quality coffee in barrels.
Hyson, young hyson, and imperial teas, by the chest or small box.
Brown Havanna sugar in boxes.
Kentucky tobacco in kegs
A few tons pig lead
Striped and checked circukas of different colours.
Striped and cambric muslins.
Madrass handkerchiefs, &c. by the piece.
A quantity of excellent boiled cider and cider-royal.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or merchantable wheat, flour, whiskey, oats, country linnen, or approved endorsed notes.

Anthony Beelen.

May 16, 1809.

FRESH GOODS,

The subscriber has just received and offers for Sale at his Store in Market between Third and Fourth Streets, a general assortment of

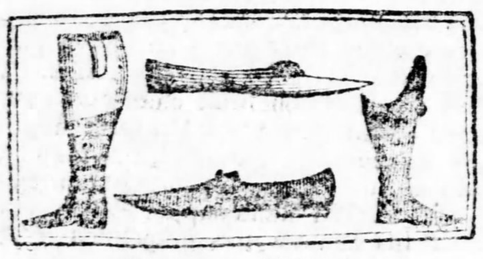
SEASONABLE GOODS,

among which are the following, viz: Cambric, mull mull, and jaconet muslins, plain and figured leno muslins, book muslins, elegant robe dresses, calicoes, ginghams, shirting muslins, Irish linnens, long lawn, long and short yellow nankeens, blue and patteret nankeens, cotton cassimers, siersuckers, umbrellas, parasols, bonnets, leather, morocco and kid shoes, cloths, cassimers, and cords; also an assortment of queensware, hardware, groceries, &c. &c.

The above goods being selected from this spring's importations and laid in on the lowest terms, will enable the subscriber to sell them at the former low prices.

ROBERT M'KNIGHT.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1809.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

N. B. A few APPRENTICES wanting to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply as above.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next,

A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store. March 20, 1809.

Borough Ordinances.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That all butter which shall hereafter be offered for sale in the Market on market days, in this Borough, shall be sold by weight, and that this be a supplement to Ordinance No. 23, passed on the 21st of April, 1804.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 27th day of March, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That all butchers owning dogs, shall, when in the market in this Borough, keep his or their dog or dogs chained to their blocks with a chain not exceeding four feet in length, and that any butcher who shall suffer his dog or dogs to run at large in the said market, shall pay a fine of One Dollar for each dog, every day such dog or dogs shall so run at large in the said market; one half of which fine shall go to the informer, and the other half to the Borough.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 27th day of March, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the Clerk of the Market, for the time being, shall keep an accurate account of the emoluments arising from the weigh-house, and make report thereof, on oath, to the Town Clerk, quarterly, during the present year.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 31st day of March, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the Clerk of the Market shall have the sole controul and management of the Market-house of this Borough, with power to rent as many of the stalls therein as he may think proper.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 15th day of May, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the footway in Liberty Street shall be twelve feet wide, and that so much of the Ordinance, No. 60, passed on the 29th of May, 1807, as fixes the width of the footway in said street, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 15th day of May, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That when a majority of the owners of lots in any square in this Borough, shall have agreed to pave, agreeably to Ordinance No. 60, passed on the 29th day of May, 1807, and are ready to commence at the same, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioners, and they are hereby required, after request to them for that purpose made, and as soon as circumstances will permit, to clear off and prepare such street, lane or alley, opposite such square, and make the same ready for paving at the expence of the Borough, in preference to any other work on the streets.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 18th day of May, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1809.

The Missouri Gazette of April 5, 1809, says, "Last Friday lieutenant Pryor arrived here from the river du Moin, and confirms the report of the hostile intentions of the Winnebaggoes. The Manitue, or Prophet, for whose apprehension gov. Harrison some time since offered a considerable reward, is also busy in stirring up the savages against the U. States; he is a half-blood, and received his education in England. Some bands come several hundred miles to confer with him. Belts of wampum are passing through the villages on and near the rivers Missouri and Mississippi, and in fact, there exists strong apprehensions of an immediate Indian war. The band of Saukies who visited this place a few days ago, stole eight horses from the settlement on Wood river on their return home; a party of twenty men have gone in pursuit of them."

The Vincennes paper of May 6, says, "We have this day received information from St. Louis, which puts beyond a doubt, the hostile dispositions of the Indians of the Mississippi. They have, it appears, attempted to take fort Belvue, but happily did not succeed.

"It affords us great pleasure to state, that governor Harrison has authorised us to say, that nothing has occurred to induce him to change his opinion of the friendly disposition of the Wabash Indians."

The commander in chief of the militia of Pennsylvania, having received instructions from the president of the United States under date of the 29th of April last, has directed that the detachment of 15,625 militia required from this state by general orders of the late commander in chief, be no longer held in readiness for actual service.

RED-HOT DEMOCRATS.

The actions and transactions of many of our Pennsylvania democrats, for some time past, have been such as to receive severe animadversion from the democrats in other states.—Even in Virginia, the fervid region of democracy, they express their disapprobation of the Pennsylvania democrats in pretty strong terms, and call them "*Red-hot Democrats!*" We can perceive, also, that Mr. Cheetham, the editor of the American Citizen, views them with wonder and astonishment.

(Freeman's Jour.

ST. LOUIS, *April* 19.

Letters have this day been received by his excellency governor Lewis, and brigadier general Clark, from lieut. Kingsley, commanding officer of the garrison of Belle Vue, on the Mississippi; and from Mr. Johnston, United States Factor at that post, from which we have been desired to publish the following extracts:

From Lieut Kingsley, of the 11th current.

"At the time I wrote you by lieut. Pryor, I was doubtful as to the friendship of the Indians in this quarter. Those doubts have been dissipated by recent occurrences; and I am now convinced that they are disposed for hostilities, and delay only to obtain those first advantages, which might lead to ultimate success.

"I have slept but little for three nights past: we labour all day and lie on our arms all night. If no accident happens, we shall move into the new fort in five days from this time. This fort I will pledge myself to defend against two thousand Indians; provided I am supplied with small cannon for the block-house, with the necessary ammunition, and with two or three good men to act as spies. In our present defenceless state, the most vigilant precautions have been adopted. Fires have been kept up at the distance of one or two hundred yards from the fort, in order that the approaches of an enemy might be more readily discovered, at the same time that they serve for the concealment of our own movements."

From Mr. Johnston of the 12th current.

"We have now, in sight of the garrison, on the opposite side of the river, the whole nation of the Sacs, who have been counselling and trading here, for ten days. They declare themselves our friends, though we are somewhat disposed to distrust the sincerity of their professions. The only evidences, however, of a contrary disposition, occurred two days ago. The chiefs were in council with Mr. Kingsley and myself, when a dancing party came up and asked permission to dance round the garrison. One of the gates having been opened near the guard-house, they attempted to force in by a crowd. The guard put themselves in a position to charge bayonet, and were obliged to retreat a few steps, or run them through. The cannon was drawn up and charged, which put a stop to the dancing. They returned out of the fort with a yell.

Mr. Jarrot, who arrived here two days before this took place, informed us that the plan of the Indians, as he had been told by the traders, was to take the garrison and factory: that this was to be accomplished under the fair disguises of *trade* and *council:* that as soon as they should have silenced the apprehensions, and quieted the suspicions of the garrison, by these pretences, the tomahawk and scalping knife would complete the work.

"The whole nation, men, women and children are now here. They talk of leaving us to-morrow.

Messrs. Bakely and Poirloir were the traders who have made presents to the Osages. They have also been selling Whiskey during the whole winter to the Indians, and have now in Julian's care six barrels, which Lieut. Kingsley will take this day.—These times oblige us to be alert. Six days more, and the troops will move into the Fort, when we bid defiance to the Indians, if the contractors boat only comes on."

From the foregoing statements, combined with the miscellaneous observation of Messrs. Kingsley and Johnson in various parts of their letters, we are authorised to say that the hostile dispositions of the Indians of the Mississippi, and the Puant's and Sac's particularly, can be no longer doubted.

It is not the interest and honor of the United States alone, to maintain the establishment at Belle Vue, the peace, security and happiness of this territory also require it. The massacre of that garrison would put the Indians in possession of such military stores, and provisions as would enable them to carry on a successful warfare on our fontiers, and perhaps into the heart of our most populous and flourishing settlements. A prompt and timely check will repress that ardour and confidence, which such a triumph would necessarily create.

Messrs. Poirloir, and Blakely mentioned in the letter of Mr. Johnson, are British subjects and partners of the 'Macinac company. The presents alluded to were given by them to the Osages, when on a visit to the Sacs last winter, with the avowed purpose of engaging them in a hostile combination against the U. States.

The Osages are not disposed for war: they have resisted the repeated solicitations of the confederacy of the Mississippi, and drawn upon themselves the hostility of the Sacs, as well as other tribes, over which the British traders have obtained a venal and surreptitious influence.

By an arrangement made twelve days ago as we understand between governor Lewis and captain House, commanding the cantonements on the Missouri, the latter gentleman left Belle Fontaine on the 12th for Belle Vue, with sixteen regulars: two boats loaded with provisions, artillery, ammunition and other supplies, necessary for the reinforcement of Lt. Kingsley, in anticipation of those difficulties which have since occurred, and which are alluded to in the General Orders lately issued by the Governor.

It ought to be added that all the concurring accounts from the Indian country, demonstrate the correctness and propriety of the precautionary measures adopted in those Orders.

From the Connecticut Gazette.

Probably no event since the peace which secured our independence has diffused a joy so general as the restoration of harmony between this country and Great-Britain. The intelligence has been every where welcomed with acclamation, and, in numerous places, by the ringing of bells, military parades, and discharges of artillery. The public prints have also no less unequivocally responded these demonstrations of joy; once even the discordant materials of party seem to have affianced in a unity of action and feeling.—With the exception of Duane's Aurora and two or three of his subordinates, we believe not a newspaper has expressed itself dissatisfied with this happy reconciliation; the federal prints, as well as every federalist, hail it with unfeigned pleasure.

The facility with which this event was effected augurs most favorably for the New-Administration. It indicates, we rejoice to say, a disposition unshackled by foreign partialities; a spirit truly national; and an energy of decision infinately transcending the wavering imbecilities which for eight years have paralized our councils and disgraced the nation. Whilst these traits of honorable character are maintained—while President Madison thus pursues the strait forward course of Washington, not a soul who reveres that venerated name but will with heart and hand support a successor on whom his mantle has descended. Making the sure land-marks of that illustrious statesman his guide, party distinctions will be forgotten, and the treacherous reverie of his predecessor, "we are all Federalists, we are all Republicans," will no longer be a fiction, but settle itself into historical truth.—Those who from principle opposed his elevation, apprehending that he was pledged to the same fatal system which had stifled our prosperity, will be among the foremost to give efficacy to his measures when devised by a liberal and practical policy. For it is a truth which should be thoroughly understood, that measures, not men, are the object of federal solicitude; and provided the honour and welfare of the nation are maintained, the collective body of federalists, without stopping to analyze his political creed, will joyfully admit that he who performs this good is sufficiently orthodox. This first conspicuous act of Mr. Madison's presidency bears the stamp of enlarged views; taken by itself it is entitled to great praise; in reference to and as indicating the future, it is immensely important; it naturally and almost irresistibly creates agreeable anticipations; and whilst prudence forbids that these should yet become sanguine, each generous mind will contemplate the prospect "as one having faith."

But, alas, when we perceive with how much ease and expedition a compromise of our differences with England is effected, so soon as our government manifests an amicable disposition, and that precisely the same terms are now accepted as perfectly satisfactory, which were offered to and rejected by the Jeffersonian administration; when we reflect on these facts, the mind rises indignant against that visionary politician, who, for the sake of a fantastic experiment, (or some worse motive) has subjected the country to a sixteen month's ruinous embargo, and the constitution to a wound which can never be healed!

We copy with great pleasure from that excellently edited paper, the *Boston Repertory*, the following elegant and impressive

"REFLECTIONS.

Were we asked what hopes we entertain of the emancipation of Europe, from the tyrannical yoke of Bonaparte, by the renewal of hostilities in Germany, we cannot say that we see in recent events and in present prospects, grounds of unexpected consolation. It is now evident that Bonaparte is carrying a tremenduous war, year after year, against the independence of nations, and with a view to secure to himself the reduction of Europe to a state of despotism, *in which he makes no advances.* He over-runs countries with an irresistable military power, but he seduces the affections of no nation. Instead of winning the hearts of the conquered, the odium of his usurpation appears to be every where more strongly felt, and the treachery of all his professions more perfectly understood. Is it said that neighbouring nations, wherever he moves, are overwhelmed by his power; we grant, it is true; but like rushes, they bend under the pressure of a tempest, but they rise the moment it subsides. At the famous battle of Austerlitz, the fate of Europe was pronounced decided. He had scarcely time to complete his system of domestic usurpation, when another expedition was necessary to the North. He over run Prussia, and advanced to the confines of Russia; thence, after many sanguinary conflicts, the result of which might have freed Europe from his tyranny, but for the success of his intrigues, rather than his arms, he again returned to Paris, flattering himself that he might now indulge his selfish views without resistance. Portugal exhibited dissatisfaction; was over-run; was liberated, and is not yet reconquered. Contrary to all expectation, Spain, which had long groaned under his exactions, and exhausted herself to aid him in his career, was roused by new acts of cruelty and treachery, to stake every thing in an effort to break her chains. A hundred thousand Frenchmen, perhaps, have been sacrificed in the expedition against Spain, and eighty thousand brave patriots are yet in arms, to perish in defence of their country or conquer. The reduction of Spain is not completed, and now Austria is again in arms; ready to hazard another struggle, in a cause we presume, more popular than ever.—Turkey joins her. Prussia is considered friendly—and Russia is balancing. Austria certainly does not expect in her an enemy. Holland, pressed to the earth, by the despotism of the Bonapartes, dares to insist on her right to stand aloof. Sweden, though remote, is the active enemy of France; and Great-Britain, eminently successful in her glorious struggles, is now under circumstances of high prosperity, perfectly secure against the dangers with which she was threatened, and magnanimously devoted to the cause of freedom on the continent.

"There was a time when the French nation supposed *they* were fighting on the defensive. Every Frenchman's heart then beat for war.—But this is no longer so. Every Frenchman now knows, that his friend, his brother or his son is torn from him, and sent to the field of blood, not to obtain or secure national freedom, but to gratify the rapacity, the pride and the ambition of an individual. We hear nothing now of that popular enthusiasm which France once felt in her wars. On the contrary, *every account* through *every channel*, reports to us the disaffection of the people, to these recent wars, which, powerful as France is, weigh cruelly upon her.

"From these considerations we conclude, that though Germany *may* again be overwhelmed, the love of national independence will not be extinct in Europe—that it will grow stronger, while the devotion of the French nation to the wanton projects of their emperor will degenerate into reluctance, disgust, and at length, into complaints too unequivocal to be disregarded. We believe that the entry of Bonaparte into Koningsberg, in July 1807, after the peace of Filsit, was the meridian of his glory."

[From the Boston Repertory, May 9.]

POLITICAL REFORMATION.

The revolution which has taken place in popular sentiment, in favour of the old doctrines, with which our public affairs were administered in our happiest days, must give heartfelt satisfaction to every true friend to American prosperity. Democracy has had its career. The American republics like all popular governments, have shewn their fondness for change, and when they were prosperous, were not content to remain so; they deviated from the course first marked out by the great father of our national constitution, and chose rather to profit by experience than by precept or advice. Two years ago, the chimeras of democratic theories had so far prevailed, that only two states in the union, Connecticut and Delaware remained firm in the principles, which all once adopted and admired.

In passing through the ordeal of visionary experiment we have suffered much.—But thanks to a kind and protecting Providence, we are not ruined. And now a brighter day opens upon us. Federalism again takes the ascendant in several states; so that New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, Delaware and Vermont, (as appears by the votes for Governor) are all regenerated—all restored to a state of political soundness. And in many others, where the spirit of reformation has not triumphed, it has made great advances.

The majority of our national government are yet disciples of the democratic school. But the Executive, we trust, has not witnessed that train of errors of which he has been a spectator, without profit.—He has already placed our country in that situation, which in 1807 was at the option of the late President, who made a very disgraceful and very unfortunate choice.—If Mr. Madison now conducts our relations with foreign nations, with dignity and impartiality, he will insure the respect, the approbation and support of a large majority of our countrymen. But if after all the comparisons he must have made, between the consequences of an independent and a servile course, he should conform his policy to the views of an insulting and overbearing Despot, he will surely be more culpable than his predecessor, whose errors have left a beacon for all succeeding Presidents.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

[*From the Baptist Magazine.*]

THE DOVE.

The following very extraordinary circumstance, respecting the conduct of a *Dove*, may be relied on as a fact. It took place on the first Lord's day in August last, in the Baptist meeting-house in Pawlet, in the state of Vermont, in the time of public service; consequently several hundred people were witnesses of this singular event.

"The Rev. Mr. Beal, pastor of the Baptist Church was called upon in the intermission to baptize. He preached to the people that day from Psalm xcii. 1, 2, and in illustrating his subject he took occasion to bring into view the descent of the Holy Ghost, in bodily shape like a dove, on the head of our glorious Redeemer, at his baptism. Before he had done with the subject, a dove flew into the door of the meeting-house, and lit upon the cornice over the pulpit, and soon hovered down and lit upon the top of the speaker's head: from thence it went down on to his right shoulder. After sitting there some time, it walked across the back of his neck on his left shoulder. At length it walked out upon his left arm, (that being at the time extended) from which it hovered down, and sat upon the Bible before him. After sitting on the Bible for some time, it spread its wings and flew out at one of the gallery windows.

"It was judged that the time that this innocent bird stayed upon, and about the preacher, was half an hour. It did not appear to break, but rather to help his ideas in preaching. It had a most solemnizing effect on his mind, also, as was thought, on the whole assembly. It has occasioned (says the writer from whom this extract is taken) much talk in this vicinity. But the *end* God had in this providential occurrence is yet kept a secret."

We have thus simply narrated the above fact, and leave the reader to make his own comments upon it.

BOSTON, *May* 18.

We have a letter from Gloucester, (Cape Ann) which announces the demolition of the United States fort at that place. The accident is said to be occasioned by the vibration of the air, on the discharge of two four pounders from a vessel sailing out of the harbour.—No ridicule is meant to be thrown on government by the recital of this fact; but it may serve to shew the unskillfulness, at least, of those persons who have been employed, at a great expence, in erecting this particular battery.

NEW-YORK, *May* 16.

By the brig Eliza, Taylor, arrived at Charleston, in 10 days from St. Bartholomews, we learn, that the British troops under gen. Beckwith, and the naval forces under adm. Cochrane, after having taken Martinico, have proceeded against the island of Guadaloupe. The Saints, two fortified islands near Guadaloupe, were the first objects of their attack. A French squadron, consisting of three ships of the line and five frigates (part of the fleet which lately escaped from Brest) were lying there at anchor. About the 17th ult. the British commenced the bombardment of the forts, which were surrendered to them on the 19th or 20th. The French squadron finding that the whole island must ultimately surrender, departed in the night; but as admiral Cochrane's force consisting of four sail of the line, 3 frigates and four brigs, were lying at anchor close in with the harbour, the Frenchmen were not expected to escape. The French admiral on passing admiral Cochrane's fleet, poured a broadside into his ship, the British squadron immediately gave chace, when the French frigates effected their escape into Point-Petre, but the line of battle ships stood out to sea.—The last information which reached St. Bartholomews respecting them, left admiral Cochran in chace, while one of the British brigs had gained so much on the French as to be able to fire into their sternmost ship.

The inhabitants of Guadaloupe, supposing that the island must fall into the hands of the English, were quitting it by every opportunity—the island was in great want of provisions, although they had received a partial supply by the French frigates from France, together with a reinforcement of troops.

A gentleman who arrived here in the brig Jane, from St. Bartholomews, informs, that admiral Cochrane had taken two of the French ships of the line that had made their escape from the Saints. The other one made her escape by superior sailing.

The arrival of the Steam-Boat from Albany, enables us to state, that whole returns for members of Assembly and Senators of this State, had been received at the office of the Secretary of State on Wednesday morning. From a gentleman who was in the office when the returns from the most distant counties came in, we have the following result.

The members of the Legislature, as returned at the Secretary's office on Wednesday morning, stood thus:—

Federal	63
Democratic	49
Federal Majority	14

Federal Senators elected—3 in the Western district—and two in the Eastern; which, with the two Federalists from the latter district whose times have not expired, gives us seven in the Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 20.

A letter to the Editor, dated New-Orleans, April 21, says:—"We are all in a considerable bustle here—troops flowing in from all quar-

ters. The General exhibited himself yesterday; and reports are afloat, that he is to proceed immediately to take the Floridas; but this all accords with his having touched at St. Augustine, Pensacola, and Havanna, on his passage hither. The troops are extremely sickly: of 2000, at least 500 are now on the sick list, and the number daily augmenting."

It is currently reported this morning, that there has been an arrival from France, at Boston. A diversity of conjectures have grown out of this rumour: such as—that the arrival announces the most determined hostility on the part of Bonaparte towards this country. On the other hand, it is said, the vessel brings the most friendly and favorable advices. We have not been able to trace either the report, or its concomitants to any satisfactory source.

SHIPWRECK AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

We stated in a former paper, that the ship Monticello, from Lima, fell in with the wreck of a vessel at sea, on which, was found a man, the last of the crew, who had preserved a precarious existence for a number of days by feeding upon the bodies of his comrades.

This statement, in the first instance, was considered too extravagant to be true; but it is now known to be a fact. It was also said, that the crew cast lots which of them should die, to sustain the lives of the remainder; but this is not confirmed by the narrative of the survivor. He admits, however, that where any of his comrades died from hunger or thirst, he was driven to the necessity of existing upon their remains.

When the captain of the Monticello took this wretched man on board his ship, he gave him a change of cloaths and linnen, and would not suffer him to take much sustenance at one time. The first nutriment he gave him was two cups of coffee and a small piece of toast, and by adhering to this system, in the course of a few days, the man was quite restored to health. He proved a most excellent sailor, and was a great acquisition. But it is a curious fact, that not one of the crew of the Monticello would, for a length of time, associate with him, on account of the diet he had fed upon; hoping to cure them of their prejudice, the captain kindly invited the unfortunate seaman to his table; but this had not the desired effect; on the contrary, those persons who usually messed with the captain deserted his table. Time, however, and the general good conduct of the man, restored him to the society of his shipmates. In relating to them his sufferings on board the wreck, he abstained, as much as possible, from mentioning the manner of his subsistence; but the crew themselves had witnessed his food hung up in the shrouds, at the time he was taken from the wreck.

The particulars given by the wretched mariner are these: his name is Thomas Moorhead; the ship in which he was wrecked was the Acorn, Capt. M'Leod, of Stockton, to which place they were bound, from America, when, on the 30th of October, a severe gale of wind came on, in which the ship made a great deal of water, and finally filled, and overset, by which misfortune, the carpenter, and a black man, were drowned. In about ten minutes the sea carried away the main-mast, and she righted again. At this period the sea made a clear passage over the ship, but she could not well sink, being laden with timber. The master, Andrew Brass, and John Simpson, a boy, were washed overboard, but at day light the master was washed on board again, having been for some hours clinging to the pieces of the wreck. All hands next proceeded to the foretop, and in five hours time two more of the crew died in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Soon after, the timber-man, Francis Bradly, Christopher Bayly and Thomas Bates, boys, and nearly the whole of the remainder of the hands, were frost-bitten. In this deplorable situation they all remained in the top four days, when not a fragment of the cabin was to be seen. Every thing was washed out of the cabin windows, except three pieces of meat, which were found in the stern sheets. The ship's rudder parted on the 12th of November.—Thomas Charlton, and the boy Charles English, died on the 23d. The master prolonged a miserable existence to the 12th of December, on which day he died. William Pearson fell a victim to thirst.—All the water casks were swept off the deck when the vessel upset on the 31st; the little moisture they procured was from the rain that fell, and which they caught in their hats, &c. in the foretop. The Monticello fell in with the wreck of the Acorn, in lat. 51, long 25, when the captain humanely sent a boat for Moorhead. He was taken out of the top, where he had been for *fifty one* days, and towards the latter end of them, hourly expecting to share the unhappy fate of his companions.—*London paper.*

LONDON, *March* 24.

A gentleman who arrived from the continent on Tuesday last, states, that France had declared war against Austria, and that the declaration was published at Paris on the 17th inst.

At Dresden (Saxony) measures have been taken to protect the town from attack, which were become the more necessary, as a great quantity of Austrian cavalry was cantoned near the Saxon frontier, and the archduke Charles was arrived at Prague. The garrison of this city has already marched, and it is said that a powerful Austrian army is already collected at Egra.

According to intelligence from the Maine of the 21 of March, Russia is laboring to compose the differences between the two powers.

Letters from the south of France, received at Frankfort the 7th of March, state, that the communication with Spain by way of Perpignan, through Catalonia, is not altogether free. The French have strong garrisons in Rosas and Figueras; but in the neighborhood of Gerona, and beyond, there are still numerous bands of insurgents, who indeed are dispersed as soon as regular troops approach, but as soon as these retire, they appear again and render the plains insecure. At Perpignan, an army of reserve has been formed, probably destined to besiege Gerona, while St. Cyr has advanced towards Arragon, in order to unite with the French marshals. In Barcelona also a strong garrison is left behind.

[*Delf Courant, 16th March.*

BALTIMORE, *May* 20.

Late and Important from Spain.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman of this city, dated New-Castle, Delaware, 18th May, 1809, 5 o'clock, P. M.

"I have just this moment landed here from the brig Cerberus in 42 days from Cadiz. I sailed the 6th April, and left Spain in the most deplorable situation. The last hope—the army of Cuesta was beaten, and, in no condition, according to the best accounts, of making a further stand against the enemy, who, by the accounts of English gentlemen arrived at Cadiz, were, about the first of April, advanced as far as within 18 leagues of Seville. In short, it was supposed nothing could prevent their complete success in conquering the whole country, in a few months, Cadiz only excepted."

By to morrow's mail, we may expect further particulars in the Philadelphia papers. The writer of the above being friendly to the cause in which Spain is engaged, his information may be regarded as impartial.

From Providence, (R. I.) May 13.

NATURAL PHENOMENON.

In the north part of Cumberland, in this state, near the Attleborough line, 12 miles from this town, about the beginning of March, in the night, the ground for the space of two or three acres began shaking, and continued two or three minutes. The houses shook considerably, the water in a pond adjoining seemed considerably agitated, and there appeared many indications of an earthquake; but it passed off; and the next day about 2 in afternoon, the same quivering of the earth was observed. Since, every few days, the earth shakes with the same appearance, and sometimes so hard as to break crockery ware in the houses. These continual convulsions have greatly alarmed the inhabitants near and on the place, and no way can they account for it. Some have removed.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Junot, Duke of Abrantes.—We have already mentioned the report that this man who made so considerable an appearance in the campaign of Portugal, was born in Ireland. A correspondent wishes us to give insertion to the following account on the subject.

Junot is the son of a school master near Athy, in the county of Kildare, of the name of Julian, and he now has a brother, a serjeant in the Waterford militia, and an uncommonly good looking, powerful, and well conducted man. He has a sister too, who some years since received a letter from him, intimating that a fortunate occurrence in the field had introduced him to the favor of Bonaparte.

Junot is an excellent scholar, and for some years was an usher in the school of Mr. Dunn near Athy, where he was much liked, though rather too fond of fighting. He attended all the boxing matches in the country; and although he never entered the list for money, would '*for love*' break the bones of any person who from the *same motives*, chose to contend with him.

HARTFORD, (Con.) *May* 17.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

AT our special session in February last, sundry matters of public business were in contemplation, which we had not time then to mature and complete, and which of course lay over to another session.—Since that, and within a short time, you will have seen a Proclamation from the President of the United States, announcing that the British orders in Council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn, as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next—and declaring, that after the said 10th day of June next, the trade of the United States with Great Britain, which has been suspended by an act of Congress, interdicting all commercial intercourse between the United States, and Great Britain and France, and an act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed While we rejoice in this change of circumstances in our exterior relations, it will rest, Gentlemen, with your prudence and discretion to determine what further measures, if any, will be expedient for us to adopt, at this time, for asserting the claim, and securing the exercise of our future commercial rights, without such durable embarrassments and interdictions, as have been lately experienced by the several acts of Congress, laying an embargo, and suspending our intercourse with foreign nations.

The recent events which have occurred on the Eastern Continent, whereby it would seem that Providence is still proceeding in its course, of overturning and punishing for their sins, the ancient kingdoms of *western* Continental Europe, are calculated to read to us, in these ends of the earth, important lessons of wisdom and caution in our conduct; and may, eventually, under the direction of a wise and overruling influence, be the means of producing much political good to this *new* and extensive continent; and under the guidance of a liberal magnanimity and sound policy, may serve to procure to these United States many beneficial and estimable effects.—But the particular circumstances which may arise from these events, are beyond our foresight, and must be left to the future disclosure of a wise and overruling providence.

This State, although furnished with a fine body of able and effective militia, is still without magazines or efficient small arms, with which any portion of these men may be supplied for public service on any emergency. At a time when the world almost is in a state of warlike agitation, is it wise, is it prudent, for us to remain in this unprepared situation for self defence? Although often alluded to heretofore, I have thought it proper again to submit this subject to your serious consideration. And while on this particular subject, it may perhaps be thought expedient to extend your views to the procuring a more numerous train of field artillery. You may also have in contemplation, some different organization of our artillery corps; combined with a different arrangement from the present of our cavalry.

Many inconveniences and much loss are experienced by our fellow citizens, from the great influx and variety of bills, which are issued from the numerous Banks, of our neighbouring States. Some remedy for this evil seems necessary, and would be very desirable. If, as is the case in some other States, no denomination of these bills, under at least five dollars, or perhaps more, should be permitted to circulate within this State, it might have a salutary effect in correcting this inconvenience.

I beg leave to suggest to the Legislature the propriety of transmitting to the several States in the Union, who have reciprocated with us an exchange of their statute laws, each a volume of the late edition of the laws of this State. Not observing any authority for this measure, given in the order made for the distribution of the volumes which have been reserved for the State, I have thought it proper to bring the subject to your recollection.

A copy of the last annual general returns of the militia of the State, taken from the Adjutant-General's office, will be presented to the Legislature for their use.

Sundry public communications are now to be made, and will be read by the Secretary.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

May Session 1809.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every WEDNESDAY *and* SATURDAY *Evening*

during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,

In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

May 30, 1809.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 10th day of June next, a portion of lot No. 6, agreeably to James Horner's plan of inn lots, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being nine feet on Wood-street, twenty-nine and a half feet on Liberty-street, and extending back to Church-alley; on which are erected two small Frame Houses, subject to forty-five dollars ground rent forever. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Scott, and to be sold by me WM. WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 31, 1809.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living near the sign of the Black Horse, Pitt township, Allegheny county, a black COW, has a white face and belly, and white on her shoulders, one ear slit, and a piece off the other, has on a bell with an iron collar. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

May 16, 1809.

A Stray Mare.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber about the 22d of April, a dark bay MARE, both hind feet white, bob tail, and main clipt, shod all round. The owner may apply to R. Tomar on the premises, at the foot of the Coal Hill, about one mile above Craig's ferry.

O. ORMSBY.

May 27, 1809.

Entered with the subscriber, a brown MARE, about 15 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, is blind in the off eye, and has a large lump on her off flank, and has the following brands, I. B. on the near shoulder, H. N. on the near hip, and F. S. on the off shoulder, a natural trotter, and shod all round.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, May 27, 1809.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Are just opening a large and elegant assortment of

Summer Goods,

of the latest importations and newest patterns, which they will sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

They have also received a complete assortment of *HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE* and *GROCERIES*, amongst which are White-lead, Whiting, and Spirits Turpentine.

They have on hand Pig Lead, Kentucky Cordage, and Tobacco of an excellent quality.

Also, Country Gin and Cider Royal.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1809.

100 DOZEN OF

LONG'S SICKLES,

And a few barrels of

Flaxseed Oil,

FOR SALE,

for which Country Linnen will be taken in payment.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

FOUNTAIN TAVERN,

Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE

Informs his friends and the public, that he has returned to his OLD STAND on the Bank of the Monongohela, lately occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where he hopes by keeping the best of Liquors and every other necessary accommodation to receive a share of the public favor.

May 12th, 1809.

N. B. A few genteel Boarders would be taken at a reasonable rate.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by Subscription,

A large collection of useful and approved Forms of

CONVEYANCING:

Interspersed with occasional notes and observations, naturally arising out of the subject.

By WILLIAM GRAYDON, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

This book will contain forms of Acquittances, Affidavits, Agreements, Appointments, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Conditions, Covenants, Declarations, Defeasances, Deeds, Exchanges, Grants, Gifts, Indentures, Indorsements, Inquisitions, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Notes, Partitions, Petitions, Probates, Process, Provisos, Recitals, Releases, Revocations, Submissions, Surrenders, Trusts, Wills, &c. &c.

Under the title *Affidavit*, will be inserted the different forms of Oaths which Sheriffs, &c. are required to administer. Under *Award*, various forms of Returns and Reports will be given. Under titles *Inquisition* and *Process*, will be inserted the different Inquisitions of Sheriffs, and forms used by Prothonotaries, &c.

Should the present Militia system, appear to promise any permanency, the act of Congress and that of Pennsylvania, shall be inserted in an Appendix, accompanied with the necessary forms required of the officers under the latter. Likewise the act of Pennsylvania, relating to County Rates and Levies, with suitable Forms and Process for Commissioners and Treasurers.

The work shall be printed on good type and paper of a medium size, and half bound, and shall contain at least 500 pages octavo, at *Two Dollars*, to subscribers.

When a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press, and finished as expeditiously as possible, of which notice will be given.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 22, 1809.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

...E MANUFACTORY.

...subscriber having her Rope Walk now ...complete order, will be enabled to ...constant supply of ROPES superior and ...to any imported from Kentucky, which ...ffers for sale at the following prices.

...edcords, 28 yards,		37 1-2	Cts. per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

A quantity of

FRESH CLOVER SEED,

AND

Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY

M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN,

Who have on hand,

Barr Iron. Pig Lead Superfine Flour, Window Glass, and Kentucky Cordage.

Pittsburgh

Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain John Black, late of Armstrong county, did, on the night of the 1st inst. murder, in a most attrocious manner, David Rolsten, of the said county, after which he immediately made his escape. The said John Black, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a bad countenance, and when talking, (of which he is very fond) frequently winks his eye browns far over his eyes. It is said he had a bad cut on his head, and is slightly marked on his cheek, his hair is black. It is supposed he has no money, but has with him a small bundle.

The above reward together with reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said Black into the jail of Armstrong County.

THOMAS SHARP.

Indiana County, }
May 5, 1809. }

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the accrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; whcih I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued — Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.
Who has constantly for sale the following
GENUINE MEDICINES.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.
ITCH CURED,
by once using
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, & c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,
Widow of the late proprietor.

Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.